



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SCIENCE

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1915

SOME ASPECTS OF PROGRESS IN MODERN
ZOOLOGY¹

CONTENTS

<i>The Address of the President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science:—</i>	
<i>Some Aspects of Progress in Modern Zoology: PROFESSOR EDMUND B. WILSON</i>	1
<i>National Academies and the Progress of Research: PROFESSOR GEORGE E. HALE</i>	12
<i>Scientific Notes and News</i>	22
<i>University and Educational News</i>	25
<i>Discussion and Correspondence:—</i>	
<i>Gonionemus murbachii</i> Mayer: C. E. GORDON. <i>Note on Amœba clavellinae</i> : JULIAN S. HUXLEY. <i>Albinism in the English Sparrow</i> : DR. P. J. O'GARA. <i>The Teaching of the History of Science</i> : PROFESSORS W. T. SEDGWICK AND H. W. TYLER	26
<i>Scientific Books:—</i>	
<i>The Festschrift to Paul Ehrlich; Zinsser on Infection and Resistance</i> : DR. LUDVIG HEKTOEN. <i>The Norwegian Aurora Polar expedition</i> : DR. W. H. DALL. <i>Lynde on the Physics of the Household</i> : DR. F. F. GOOD.	27
<i>The Forsyth Dental Infirmary for Children</i> : G. V. N. D.	30
<i>First Exploration of an Alaskan Glacier</i>	32
<i>Special Articles:—</i>	
<i>An Early Observation on the Red Sunflower</i> : PROFESSOR T. D. A. COCKERELL. <i>A Remarkable Microsaur from the Coal Measures of Ohio</i> : PROFESSOR ROY L. MOODIE	33
<i>The Ohio Academy of Science</i> : PROFESSOR EDWARD L. RICE	35

It is our privilege to live in a time of almost unexampled progress in natural science, a time distinguished alike by discoveries of the first magnitude and by far-reaching changes in method and in point of view. The advances of recent years have revolutionized our conceptions of the structure of matter and have seriously raised the question of the transmutation of the chemical elements. They have continually extended the proofs of organic evolution but have at the same time opened wide the door to a reexamination of its conditions, its causes, and its essential nature. Such has been the swiftness of these advances that some effort is still required to realize what remarkable new horizons of discovery they have brought into view. A few years ago the possibility of investigating by direct experiment the internal structure of atoms, or the topographical grouping of hereditary units in the germ-cells, would have seemed a wild dream. To-day these questions stand among the substantial realities of scientific inquiry. And lest we should lose our heads amid advances so sweeping, the principles that guide scientific research have been subjected as never before to critical examination. We have become more circumspect in our attitude towards natural "laws." We have attained to a clearer view of our working hypotheses—of their uses and their limitations. With the best of intentions

MSS. intended for publication and books, etc., intended for review should be sent to Professor J. McKeen Cattell, Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.

¹ Address of the President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Philadelphia, December 28, 1914.